Weekly National Intelligencer.

BY GALES & SEATON. JAMES C. WELLING, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. The subscription price of this paper for a year is Two

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1863.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Towards the close of last December the country was thrown into a state of great excitement by what the journals called a "Ministerial Crisis," superinduced in consequence of a political demonstration made on the President by a committee of Republican Senators.

It subsequently appeared that the "demonstration" had been concerted by a party "caucus" called for the purpose, and that in this conference a resolution was proposed which, as first prepared, declared a want of confidence on the part of the Senators present in the Sceretary of State. This resolution, after discussion, was so modified as to express to the President a unanimous recommendation in favor of a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet, without designating any individual member. On being informed of the fact, the Sccretary of State immediately sent to the President his reeignation, and requested that it might be immediately accepted. The Assistant Secretary of State sent in his resignation at the same time and in the

On the following day Mr. CHASE likewise tendered to the President his resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury. This unexpected step on his part was caused by his desire to leave the President untrammelled, should he, in view of recent political occurrences, desire to remodel the Cabinet according to the literal demand of the Re-

These proceedings naturally produced a profound sensation, as well by reason of the political situation which they created as because of the anomalous circumstances under which this "Ministerial Crisis" was precipitated on the President and the country. It was every where felt that such a demonstration, however pacific in the agencies it employed, was essentially revolutionary in the theory on which it was founded, involving, as it did, a direct encroachment on the legitimate prerogatives of the Executive branch of the Government. And, as if to heighten the popular sense of the anomaly involved in this transaction, it was a portion of a single body of Congress, and that the farthest removed from the people, which assumed to dictate to the President this reconstruction of

When, therefore, in response to the invitation of the President, both Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase resumed their functions in their respective Departments, it was generally felt, in view of the eminent ability with which they ha! each discharged their important duties in the present critical state of public affairs, that the Senators who had taken the initiative in this demonstration might well feel grateful to the country if it would forget the part they had borne in such an irregular proceeding It may therefore justly create some surprise to see it stated, as we do on authority usually well informed. that still another "demonstration" is proposed to be made on the President by a portion of his political friends in favor of the removal of Mr. Saward. For instance, the intelligent correspondent of the Baltimore Suo, who writes from this city under the signature of "Aga," in his letter which appears in that journal of vesterday's date, refers to this subject as follows :

"Things have come to a sharp point between the President and the Republican Senators about Mr. Seward. They now single him out and insist that he shall be removed.

It is intimated that some of the President's "friends" have gone so far as to threaten him with their determined opposition hereafter in case he refuses a compliance with their wishes. This state ment derives confirmation from the suggestion made by Mr. Wendell Phillips in his bitter and vituperative attack on the President, when speaking in Brooklyn a few days ago. On that occasion, it will be remembered, he held the following

" Press forward with the bayonet of Republican demand. This Administration, which does little enough with the bayonet behind it, will do nothing at all with a Democratic eg under its feet. No one can guess any thing of the inscrutable purposes of Providence in the immediate fu-ture. We can only arrange ourrelyes around the leader, and endeavor to make him breast the storm. You and I are comparatively powerless. It is of public opinion that I speak. That Senate and that House know enough to save nation, and they will not tell it. They stand able to pash this Administration from their stools, and they dare not take the risk. They say, 'We put in per I the nation.' I reply to them, 'Yes, you do; but when the patient is dy-E MUST BE TREATED SOMEROW OR OTHER.'

We cannot, of course, entertain an opinion so derogatory to the President as to suppose that he will allow himself to be "pushed from his stool." in the eyes of the nation, by any outside influences like those which have once been brought unsuccessfully to bear on him, and a repetition of which is now foreshadowed. We hope, for the honor of all concerned, that this renewed a temp! to "press" the Executive in a direction contrary to his convictions of public duty may be abandoned. If the President should yield to such extraneous pressure, in a matter so infimately concerning his own legitimate functions, what vestige of respect for his office could be retained either by himself or the people And when, as at present, the office of the President is magnified by the tremendous responsibilities of which he is the depositary, it is surely no time to break down the muniments with which that office is hedged about in the organic law of the land and

in all the political traditions of the American people. It is in this view that we are more disposed to accept as just the horoscope drawn by a neutral contemporary of New York-we allude to the "Sun" of that city-which, in its number of the 11th instant, says :

"The news from Washington indicates that Mr. Seward is master of the situation. He has not merely spiked the cannon of the radicals, but has succeeded in turning it against them. The Senators who a few weeks ago conspired to drive him from the Cabinet now feel the power they have heretofore wielded slipping from their hands.

"The retirement from the Albany Evening Journal of the old Warwick of Presidents and parties, Thurlew Weed,

and his formal abandonment of the heresies of his old poli-tical associates, followed as it was by the election of Gov Morgan, were startling evidences to the radicals of the strength of the new power which is even yet wholly unorganized. Since then the movement has been gathering volume and strength. Gov Curtin has lent the new conservative party the aid of his popularity in Pennsylvania, and is to contest that State at the approaching election in

"As to the President, it is known that the drift of re-"As to the President, it is known that the drift of re-cept events has made him suspicious of the counsels of the extremists, of whose administrative skill and capacity he has received so few evidences that are satisfactory. It is not improbable then that the favorable disposition of Mr. Lincolu, harmonizing as it does with the sentiments of the people, may, by the rapid whirl of events, elevate to power an idea rather than a party. The latter may follow here-after if demanded by the exigencies of the times, and in that care its organization may be based on the firm foun-dations of a new and enlarged nationality."

VIEWS OF MR. JOHN VAN BUREN.

In a speech delivered before the Democratic Associate of New York on the 10th instant, Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN ann unced his unqualified opposition to any views which look to foreign "arbitration," or to acquiescence in the demands of the secession leaders. He said :

"We have no right mode of dealing with the enemy except by taking the expression of the leading men as the ntiment of the enemy. What, then, is their view? Tha we must admit the independence of the South and must concede that they have a right, when they choose, to secode from the Union. That I utterly deny. While God spares me life, I uever will acquiesce in any such thing. There is nothing in the Constitution to warrant it; it is the desisted at all hazards

"Oue day or other-I do not know when-the past association that has existed between us, the present substantial prosperity that we enjoy, the wonderful future that is before us, the great republic that we are holding up to the admiration of the civilized world, are inducements that must compel the settlement of those difficulties, and the restoration of the Union and future happiness of this peo-ple. In that faith I am always ready to do any thing that may contribute to the peace of the country, to make any sacrifice of my individual time, or means, or exertions to promote peace between the different members of the Con mit to to hing that may be disgraceful to us as a Government, and yet equally determined to advocate every thing, no matter what may be the hazards attending it, that promises to restore the ancient prosperity and honor of the United States of America."

REBEL TROUBLES IN GEORGIA.

We gave some days ago a statement of the fact that Col Lee, a rebel officer, had issued a proclamation calling upon certain insurgents on the borders of Georgia and North Carolina to return to their allegiance to the South, or suffer the consequences of their conduct. A Murfreesboro correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette learns from the Atlanta Confederacy of the 31 that the disaffected inhabitants refused to obey the colonel's proclamation, and he proceeded against them with an armed force. The result was that partial quiet was restored. A correspondent writing from Dahlonega, Georgia, January 30, says:

disorder to the mountains.

About one hundred deserters have come in and bee forwarded to their regiments, and as many are getting resdy to go. A gang of wretched cut-throats went to At mta in irons Tuesday, and a similar crowd will leave in

'A detail from the infantry bat'alion, mounted, under command of Capt. Jenkins, is just in with nine priseners, some of whom were taken with guns in hand; and their scouting parties, both infantry and cavelry, are still out. Co. Lee has assured the loyal people here that he will cour the whole country and arrest every disloyal man in a

"Advices from some re'ugees, who have heard of thos roubles, and had to leave, state that the above does not con ain the whole, and that other disturbances have broken out of a most alarming nature."

In a later despatch the correspondent says: "A fight has occurred between the rebel forces and th alcontents in Georgia, with considerable loss on bot ides. The rebels say they defeated the insurgents and

THE LATEST NEW YORK SENSATION.

captured all their stores and guns. The affair occurred

A brief tel- graphic de patch duly informed our readers o he marriag , in the city of New York, on the 10th instant, CHARLES S. STRATTON, better known as "General Forn Thumb," and Miss LAVINIA WARREN, also a very diminutive person. This dwarf wedding, as a matter of course, created a great sensation in New York, and long and glowing descriptions of the ceremonies and other ocidents attending it have filled many columns of the New York journals. We copy some of the more rational comnents of the "World," as follows:

"Had a stranger yesterday landed in New York he might have been excused for supposing that the city was thrilling with the news of a great victory won. Any other supposition indeed would have been an insult to our people which we should never have tolerated from a stranger. He would have seen Broadway choked with a jubilant cowd of well-dressed women thronging around the door one of our most conspicuous churches, and pressing i eager cothusiasm upon lines of half-exhausted policemen He wou'd have been turned out of his course to keep the highway clear for an expected procession of carrages. Had his curiosity escried him through all impediments to the doors of the beleaguered editice, he would have been gree'ed with the spectacle of decorated aisles, and an altar ringed around with all the paraph-roalia of some rare holyday.

What could be have imagined but that these festive igns, this vail of beauty and of excitement thrown about a house of worship, and bewildering the ordinary commerce of the streets, betokened the celebration of a nation' triumph? The fall of Charleston, the capture of Rich-mond, the submission of the Confederates, one or another of these great events be must have thought slone could varrant all this rati int exultation in the cople waging the most tremendous civil strife in the his

What would have been the emotions of such a strar what would have pred the emotions of such a stran-ger had he been informed that all this jubilee had been evoked by the fact that two unfortunate pigmies, two peo-ple to whem Nature had desied the fair proportions of their kind, were about to be married! The dead upon a hundred battle-fi-lds, the wounded in a hundred thousand omer, the sad catalogue of widows and of orrhans lengthoning with the lengthening shadows of every setting such the nation's extremity and bitter agony, all forgotten. The war of the giants maddening to its crisis in all the land be-side, and in the land's chief city a wedding of dwarfs kir ding such a pageant as might become the passage of a

NEGROES IN NEW ENGLAND. In New England there are in all (says the Boston Jour

nal) 24,711 persons of African descent, of which number this is the distribution of the males:

Connecticut	100	100		160	1	*			14		4.136
Maine		36	*	*		*					656
Massachusett		14			100					1	4.469
New Hampsh	ire		4		1				14		253
Rhode Island		100			-		10		W		1.831
Vermont -				RE.	(*)	984	*	*	*	1	371
Total of	mal		1			*	1241		*	*	11,719

CONGRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR DAILY REPORTS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1863.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the credentials of Hon. WM. SPRAGUE, elected United States Senator from the State of Rhode Island for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to reorganize the courts of the District of Columbia, with a substitute.

Mr. KING called up the bill to increase the number of

Major and Brigsdier Generals.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend so as to limit the thought there was no recessity for so large an increase; the trouble has been that any one could get a recommendation trouble has been that any one could get a recommendation for office. He thought that if there were fewer officers, there would be less leaves of absence to come to Washington to seek for promotion. The old road to military honor—service in the field—seems to be abandoned, and a new road found through papers signed by those who know

nothing of military necessity.

Mr. CARLILE thought there was no occasion for any increase of generals. There were many generals doing nothing, and a great many regiments were thinned out, so many generals. He moved to lay that it did not need so many generals. He moved to lay

Mr. WILSON claimed that there were not generals enough confi med to properly officer the Army of the Poto-

The discussion was continued by Messrs. GRIMES, RICHARDSON, and WILSON.

The motion to lay on the table was withdrawn, and Mr. FESSENDEN'S amendment, limiting the increase to twenty major and nifey brigadier generals, was adopted : Yeas 24, nays 13.

Mr. RICHARDSON thought it would be necessary create a system of brevet promotions for gallant service in the field, thus driving these officers to the field to seek for

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said it bad been a se rious question whether they had the power to give brevet rank to the officers of volunteers. Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment that, beyond e number authorized by this act and the laws herein re-

ferred to, no general shall be appointed in any branch of the public service. Adopted. The bill was then passed: Yeas 22 nays 14.

NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL. The morning hour having expired, the currency bill was

YEAS—Messrs. Authory, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Doo-little, Fessenden, Foster, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas Morrill, Nesmith, Pomerov, Sterman, Summer, Ten Eyck, Wafe, Wilkinson, Wilmet, and Wilson of Massachusetts—23.

Massachusetts—23.

NAYS—Meesrs. Carli e. Collamer. Cowan, Davis. Dixon, Foot, Grimes. H. ndersoa, Hicks, Kennedy, King, Latham, McDougall, Powell Rice, hichardson, Sau sbury, Trumbuil, Turpie, Wall, and Wilson of Missouri—21.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI. The bill to aid the State of Missouri to emancipate

hen taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY proceeded to address the Senate in opposition to the bill. He thought this was not a proper time for such measures, but the difficulties of the country seem to have been taken advantage of to secure emancipation. He contended at some length that there was no nuthority in the Constitution for any appropriation of money for such purposes. It was a proposal to States to surren-der their rights, and other States in this way might be bribed to surrender their rights to the General Government, and thus destroy our present form of government and make a centralized despotism. He believed the whole conduct of this war to have been most unwise and unconstitutional; the confiscation bills, arbitrary arrests, and emancipation schemes had broken up the unity of the people, which before were united for the Union and the Constitution, and had raised much fear and uneasiness in

many States.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend so as to reduce the amount paid for each slave emancipated from three hun-dred dollars to two hundred dollars. He said he lel: hum-bled to think the Senate was considering the value of a

homan being.

Mr. 7RUMBULL said that the appropriation was for he State of Missouri; and if Missouri should

without paying a dollar to the owners, she would still be entitled to the money.

Mr. SUMNER contended that, at the present time, slaves had no saleable value, and referred to the r-port of the Emsneipation Commissioners in the District of Co-

bia Amendment adopted. YEAS—Messrs. Carlile, Clark. Collamer, Fessenden, Grimes, Harlan, Howe, King, Lane of Iudiana, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Sumner, Tru bull. Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson of Mass schusetts—19.

NAYS—Messrs Anthony, Arnold, Cowan, Dixon, Deolittle, Forer, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howard, Lathara, McDeugall, Morril', Sich rdson, Ten Eyek, Wall, and Wilson

Mr. SUMNER then moved to strike out the word "gene-

ral," so as to make the emsncipation immed atc. R-j-cled YEA .- Mesers. Catlile, Collamer, Cowan, Fessenden, Grimes, Harlan, Lane of Kantas, Pomeroy, Samner, Wade,

YEA — Mesers.

Grimes, Harlan, Lane of Kantas, Pomeroy, Sunner, and Wilson of Massachusette—11.

NAYS—Mesers Anthony, Arnold, Chaudler, Clark, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howard, Howe, King, Latham, McDongall, Morrilt, Nesmith, Fowell, Rice, Richardson, Sherman, Ten Erck, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson of Missouri—27.

was willing to give money for immediate emancipation, but not one cent for delayed emancipation. This measure could be defended on no other ground than as a war measure, and as a war measure it must be prompt. It was proper that emencipation should commence in Missouri where, by the remissness of Congress, it was allowed to be made with God. Whatever is given for immediate emancipation is a blow at the rebellion; whatever is given to prespective emancipation is a gratuity and a tribute to

The substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee was then adopted. Yeas 27, nays 10. The bil was then passed.

YEAS- Measrs. Anthony, Arnold. Chandler, Clark, Colla-mer, Dool tile, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Kansas Morrill, Fomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson of

NAY - Me 8 8 Carlile Cowan Davis, Fessenden Grimes Harding, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Tarpie, W.ll, and Wilson of Misson i—18. ABSENT-Mesers. Bayard, Dixon, Hale, Rice, Sherman

Mr. BICKS stated that he had paired off with Mr. WIL EY; he should have voted in the negative and Mr. Wil EV in the affirmative.

Mr. RICHARDSON stated that if Mr Rice had been

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. MAYNARD introduced a bill to provide for the

resent he would have voted against the bill

'ection of Represen'atives in Congress from the State of Mr. CLARK reported from the Committee on Printing a resolution authorizing the printing of ter thousand co-pies of the culogies on the life and character of Hon-JAMES A. PEARCE, late Senator from Maryland, delivered

in both Houses, for the use of this House. Agreed toyeas 61, navs 49. A NEW TERRITORY.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Territories to provide for a tem
porary government for the Territory of Montans.

This Territory is contiguous to the State of Oregon and
the Territory of Washington.

Mr. COX moved to strike out the following proviso: "That whereas slavery is prohibi ed in add Territory by the act of Congress of June 19th, 1862, nothing herein con-tained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence

Lost, by a vote of 39 year to 96 nays. The bil passed by a vote of 86 year to 40 nays. Mr. ASHLEY reported, from the Committee on Territories, three bils to enable the people of Colorado, Nevada, and Nebraska to form a constitutional government, before asking for admission into the Union as States. Recommited. THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of House bill making an appro-p ist on for the construction and preservation of certain or ifications for the year ending June, 1864
Mr. OLIN said the Military Committee had received a

the defences about Washington, which he did not see in

the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN spoke in favor of the proper defence for the State of Maine from foreign Powers

Mr. ARNOLD briefly reviewed the bill and advocated gunbosts instead of land fortifications.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said there was no apprehension of a foreign war at this time. We were destroying ourselves fast enough.

Mr. SI EVENS replied by saying that there was danger of a foreign war about one year ago, and he was not so certain now that we should not have a foreign war; we have already had a foreign intermeddling in our affairs. If the Secretary of State had been a man of sufficient energy we might have been involved in a foreign war. We ought to be satisfied with losing no more than our honor and dignity.

dignity.

Mr. S. offered an amendment, which was adopted, making an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for completing and erecting new fortifications for the defence of Washington.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House with recommendation that it pass. The bill as amended in committee was passed After which the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1863.

IN SENATE.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Mi itary Affairs, reported back the bill to raise addiional soldiers for the service of the United States, with the recommendation that it do not pass; because the authority intended to be gracted is sufficiently granted in the act sporoved July 17, 1862.

[This is the bill introduced by Mr. SUMNER.]

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to prevent correspondence with rebels. Passed.

THE PINANCES AND THE BANKS.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill to provide ways and mesns for the support of the Government. An amendment was adopted making the interest on notes authorized by bill and certificates of indebtedness hereafter issued payable in "lawful money" instead of in coin. Also, an amend-ment reducing the amount of notes to be issued to one hundred and fifty millions, instead of three hundred millions. including amount already issued by resolution of January 17, 1863. The section allowing the coupons on bonds and notes to be received for customs thirty days before due and

after due was stricken out.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend the proposed tax of two
per cent, on the circulation of banks, so as to make it one per cent for two years and two per cent. after that.

Mr. DAVIS said he could vote for no such an amendment, as he deemed it a declaration of war against the banks, a notice to them that they must wind up their af-fairs in two years. The banks had nobly supported the Government, and he could not vote to destroy them. Mr. CLARK said he offered the amendment to relieve

the banks, and not to injure them. If the scheme passed yesterday was to go into effect, that ecirculation must take

fice any thing to save the Governmenr
Mr. FESSENDEN said the Seasto afrom New York yesterday was willing to vote for the ban bill to aid the Government, but now he is not willing that that bill should go into operation. The very essence of the bill passed yester-day was to introduce a new circulation to take the place all the notes they please, it would render the new plan a sullity. This tax was designed as a pressure on the banks to induce them to come under the new arrangement and

help make a uniform circulation all over the country.

Mr. HARRIS contended that he had supported the new
banking bill as a voluntary system, which the banks would

Mr. CHANDLER said the question was whether we should support the Government, or protect these State banks at all bazards. He though the Senator misapprehended the question. What would the banks be worth if the Government should go down? They would be worth othing. This question is far greater than that of local Mr. HARRIS said he was willing to tax the banks as

heavily as they could be ar, but not to extinguish them.

Mr. POWELL claimed that this was a scheme to de stroy the local banks, and substitute a worthless currency founded on depreciated bonds. He said the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury has been wrong and ruinous from the first, and if he could not carry on the Treasury be ought to resign and not flood the country with trash

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senator from Kentucky had very peculiar views about carrying on the war. He says he is loyal and wants to preserve the whole country, but would do nothing to put down the rebellion—he would let them go on, though he says it is all wrong; he would do nothing to stop them, yet he is a loyal man.

Mr. POWELL. As loyal as the Senator from Maine.
Mr. FESSENDEN said he did not dispute it, only they
inflered in modes to put down rebellion. He (Mr. F.) would defend the country, and not allow the Free States to be overrun by savages. The Senator from Kentucky says he would do all that, but would not raise a man or vote a dollar, and he has opposed the war from the beginning. The Senator from Kentucky would have nothing but gold paid by the Government. He would defend the lovernment by attempting what is impossible, and in

rder to do that we must not use the means. Mr. POWELL said he had not claimed that the Governat should use all gold; he had repeatedly stated that he would use the paper of the local banks.

Mr. FES ENDEN. Suppose you cannot get the paper Mr. POWELL said they could get it as they could get gold—could take it in payment of public dues and for

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senator objected because the Government, chooses to issue its own paper. Every body knows that no country ever carried on a war like this with coin, and never could, or without issuing its own paper. But the Senstor complains because the Governnent puts its own credit in the market, instead of putting tiself at the mercy of any body who chooses to prey upon them. It is impossible to obtain the gold to carry on the war. We have carried on the war now for two years, and the credit of the Government has been sugtained nobly before the world by the exertions of the Secretary of the Tre seary; but now the Secretary comes to us and explains that things have arrived at such a state that, after much consultation and exceful thought and study, he had decided that this or some other plan is necessary in order to carry on the war and the Government. Nobody had offered any as he (Mr. FESSENDEN) had no other plan to offer, he was willing to yie d his judgment. He would not say that this plan should not be adopted. He was willing to do every thing, to try every thing, for the safety of this Government

and carry on the war to a successful term nation.

Mr. POWELL said be was astopished to hear so able a nator as the Senator from Maine resort to the talk about valty instead of arguments.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he was only contrasting the enator's practice with his professions.

Mr. POWELL continued at some length, contending that his loyalty would bear favorable comparison with that of the Senator from Maile. He believed the separation of he States was accomplished by war. He referred at considerable length to various acts of the Government which

siderable length to various acts of the Government which he alleged were unconstitutional.

Mr. CHANDLER claimed that the proposed currency would be more safe than that of local banks, because it would be based on the credit of the Government, and secured by a mortgage on all the property of the country. The Senator from Kentucky has animalverted very severely on the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury. Only a few years ago a triend of that Senator had control of the Treasury, and in time of profound peace the bonds of the Government were stealing the property of the Government. of the Senator were stealing the property of the Government and robbing the Treasury, the Government was obliged to pay 12 per cent, for money to carry on its legis-lation. The senator from Kentucky is consistent at least, as is his inte colleague, now a Gener I in the rebel army, who when here vot d against every thing tending to support and defend the Government, and is now fighting against the Government; and the other Senator is conistent in remaining here and voting against every war

Mr. DAVIS referred to the condition of the banks of he green backs, and that the policy pursued in the war of 1812 was better than the present policy. He protested against this manner of impugning a man's loyalty because he did not follow the lead of the party in power. He would never forego his convictions, but would stand by the Con-

stitution, no matter what the consequences.

Mr. RICHARDSON said the Senator from Michigan (Mr. CHANDLER) seemed to think that no man could be loyal who did not support every measure of his. He believed there was no man in the country who stood in so doubtful a position as that Senator. Before the war commenced he wrote a letter to the Governor of Michigan that this country was not worth a rush without a little bood-letter, and he stands hefers the country was and communication from the Secretary of War asking for an letting; and he stands before the country as he ing said. Six: The facts in my dispatch No. 26 are confirmed, appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars to complete when Gen. McClellan was about to attack Richmond, that but as I am awaiting explanation from the Viceroy, I post-

t would be better these thousands of men should perish han that the General should win a victory there.

Mr. CHANDLER. Does the Senator make that

tharge?
Mr. RICHARDSON. I say it has been so stated. Mr CHANDLER. Well, sir, it is a falsehood, whoever states it. There is not the least foundation for such a state

Mr. RICHARDSON. The Senstor is late in making Mr. CHANDLER said if he had spent his time in denying

ine for other duties. Mr. RICHARDSON said he accepted the denial of the senator. But he thought that Senator was as much re-

onsible as any one for the war.

Mr. CHANDLER said as far as his loyalty was concerned, his record was before the country, and he was proud of it, and had nothing to take back of any of it. Two years ago there were traiters in these halls trying to break up the Government, and he believed there was no way to save the Government but by force of arms, and he so wrote to the Government out by lore of arms, and he so wrote to the Governor of his State, and the people believe to day as he believed then, while the party of that Senator were saying that it was wrong to coerce rebels. Who had consaying that it was wrong to coerce rebels. Who had control of the administration of the Government when the rebellion began? Who had control of the navy yard? A traitor. A traitor had charge of the Capitol police, and the traitor Breckinridge sat in that chair. There was some one responsible for the war, but it was not him. If he had had his way these traitors would not have gone free from the Capitol.

om the Capitol.

Mr. RICHARDSON replied at some length, contending that while the Senator from Michigan was bravely writing a private letter rebuking the rebellion, there was only one man of the party to which he (Mr. Richardson) belonged man of the party to which he (Mr. Richardson) belonged in the Senate—Judge Douglas—and he did rebuks rebellion. If any one was supporting the Administration of Buchanan it was the party now in power, for where did the present Secretary of War come from but fresh from Buchanan's Cabinet?

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, asked if he did not know that

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, asked if he did not know that Stanton was in favor of r-lieving Fort Sumter?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No; nor nobody else knows it. This Administration has stood sponsor for Buchanan's Cabinet by placing in power every one except those in re-Mr. HOWARD said he felt it his duty to defend one

member of that Cabinet—it was well known that General Cass did all he could, and made every effort to induce Mr. Buchanan to relieve Fort Sumter.

Mr. RICHARDSON said be meant the last members of that Cabinet. He continued at some length, referring to the course of Judge Douglas and his party, as doing all they could to preserve the Union by compromise, while the Senator from Michigan and his party refused all compro-

Sensior from Michigan and his party remaed all compro-mises, for party purposes.

Mr. HARRIS wished to call the at ention of the Senate to the amendment. He was opposed to it, for he believed it intended to exterminate the banks.

Mr. Clark's amendment was then adopted—Yeas 23,

ays 15.

The question then being taken on the amendment as amended, it was adepted—Yeas 20, pays 17.

Several amendments were rejected, and the bill was re-

ported to the Senate.

The bill was then passed: Yeas 32. Nays—Messre.
Carlile, Powell, Richardson, and Wall—4.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House resumed the consideration of the amend ents to the naval appropriation bill adopted in Committee

of the Whole.

The amendment offered by Mr. CALVERT in committee that no part of this appropriation shall go to pay the seventy six midshipmen illegally appointed by the Secre-lary of the Navy during the recess of Congress, and that they be discharged in consequence of said illegal appointment, was rejected—yeas 31, mays 70.

The House next acted upon the amendment effered by Mr. STEVENS in committee that while the rebellion lasts there shall be one additional midshipman appointed from each Congressional district in the loyal States, to be recommended by the members and delegates of the House of Representatives as heretofore, and such additional midthipmen for the next class shall be recommended by the numbers and delegates of this Congress. Adopted—years

The other amendments made in committee were adopted.

The bill then passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill amendatory of the several confiscation acts;

high was nessed to ships, vessels, or other property seized and condemned, the court rendering judgment shall first provide for the payment from the proceeds of sale of any bona fide claim filed by any citizen of the United States or subject of any foreign Power and proper y established, provided no such claims shall be allowed if the claimant shall have participated in disloyal practices in connexion with the pro-

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

IN SENATE

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, from the Committee on Tarrito-ries, to whom was referred the House bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montans, re-ported the same back with a recommendation that it shall

Mr. CARLILE introduced a hill supplementary to a act for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union, and for other purposes. Referred.

FRENCH SOLDIERS FOR MEXICO.

The following message and accompanying papers were received from the President of the United States: WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 13, 1863. To the Senate of the United States : I transmit to the Senate, in answer to their resolution

of the 12th instant, the accompanying report from the

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, February 13, 1863.
To the PRESIDENT: The Secretary of State, to who was referred the resolution of the S nate of the 12th instant, requesting the President to communicate to that body any information he may have relative to the use of negroes by the Freech army in Mexico, has the honor to lay before the President the accompanying copy of all the correspondence touching the subject referred to which is on file in the Department of State.

Respectfully submitted WILLIAM H. SEWARD

Mr. Thayer to Mr. Seward .- [Extracts.] U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL, Alexardria, January 9, 1863.

Sin : An event of apparently grave importance come to light, and produces much excitement in this com-On the morning of the 7th instant four hundred and fifty black soldiers were, by order of the Viceroy of Egypt, taken by railway from the fortifications of the barrage (about one hundred and twenty miles south of Alexandria,

and at night shipped on board the French transport steamer La Seine, for a destination generally understood to be Mexico, with the object of siding the French Emperor in his military operations against that country. These ne-groes, with others, departed early yesterday morning. It is stated that they are dressed in Zouave uniform, and In a letter from Toulon, which appeared in the Inde

dence Be'ge of the 28th ultimo, I am told, it was reported that La Seine was about to sail to Alexandria, with French troops, on route for Cochin China, but that it would return with one thousand negro troops, which the Vigeroy had piedged to the French expedition against Mexico. Another journal, La France, of Paris, confirmed the report of such a promise on the part of his High-

any information from the Viceroy, who is at Cairo, and his officers here profess entire

though the police under them were employed in the work of embarking the treops.

It is well understood that the French Emperor has been anxious to supply the losses which his Mexican army has suffered from climate and disease, by the employment of blacks; and the Vicercy, I am told, declared a month ago that he was about to sood a thousand of his men to some place were their quality might be tested. His Highness. it is a'so known, has always been proud of his army, black and white, the effectiveness of which, except in repulsing the raids of Bedoins, has not been fairly displayed sinc the war in the Crimea, where his men certainly distinguished themselves, as compared with other Ottoman troops. I have the honor to be, s.r.

Mr. Thayer to Mr. Seward .- [Extract.] ALEXANDRIA, JANUARY 12, 1863.

one details until the next mail, which goes in a day or tw The European Consuls General have telegraphed to their Governments and are awaiting instruction.

Very respectfully, &c. WHLIAM S. THAYER.

Mr. Dayton to Mr. Seward.—[Extract.]
PARIS, JANUARY 23, 1863.
SIR: I beg to enclose to you an extract from the Moni-

teur of this morning.

I learned yesterday from our Consul General at Alexandria, Mr. Thayer, that his highness, the Vicercy, had put on board the French frigate La Seine, on the night of the board the French frigate La Seine, on the night of the 7th instant, several hundred negro so'dners, taken from Dalfour and Nubia, destined to join the Freuch military expedition against Mexico. The Moniterr of this morning admits this to be ro, and says that they are taken because the black race is not subject to the yellow fever, and that they are destined to be placed in garrison at Vera Cruz. "

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON.

From the " Moniteur," of Paris, January 23, 1563. [TRANSLATION.]

Bulletin.—In consequence of the report that the Viceroy of Egypt had placed a battalion of Egyptians at the
disposal of the Emperor, the British press has suffered itselt to indulge in suppositions which it is proper to correct. The following is the fact: Experience having
taught, in the case of the negro companies from our West
India possessions sent to Vera Cruz, that the negro race
was not subject, like the white race, to the influence of the
yellow fever, the Emperor has asked from the Viceroy,
not the permission to recruit soldiers, as the British Govnot the permission to recruit soldiers, as the British Government did during the war in the Indies, but the tempoernment and during the war in the indies, but the temporary transfer (cession) of a negro regiment of twelve hundred men, fully organized, with its officers and non-commissioned officers. The Viceroy was unable, for the time being, to dispose of more than four hundred and fifty men, who are to do garrison duty at Vera Cruz. This measure, adopted in a sense of humanity, cannot give rise to the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

least criticism

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee of Elections, to whom were referred the credentials of Jennings Piggott, claim-ng a seat from the second Congressional district of North Carolina, and the protest of Charles Henry Foster against the right of Mr. Piggott, by virtue of any such alleged election, made a report thereon, concluding with the fol-

Resolved, That Jennings Piggott is not entitled to a seat a this House from the second Congressional district of North

Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

The House passed several private bill A VIRGINIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE. Mr. DAWES, of the Committee of Elections, called p the report adverse to the claim of J. B. McLeod to a est in this House, and in the case of W. W. Wing, also

laiming a seat as representative from the second Congres-inal district of Virginia.

Mr. DAWES explained the report, remarking that the election was held under peculiar circumstances. It was what he might call a compound fraction, under the procla-mations of two mulitary governors and one civil governor. The military governors called the election for December 22d. On the 20th of that month Gov. Pierpont sent his adjutant general into the district of Norfolk, bearing write of election for another day, but he altered them so as to conform to the date designated by the military governors. It appeared, by the testimony of Gov. Pierpont before the committee, that he sent a sharp telegram to Gen. Viele, claiming himself to be Governor of Virgin a, and the right to order elections whereas convenience. to order elections wherever circumstances might justify such a course upon his part. The writs of election were in conflict with the laws of Virginis. The election was not in conformity, in any essential particulars, with the statutes of that Stat . The governors had rises above all embarras ments, and held the election with a freedom sitogether unwarranted. While the law required votes by siva voce, ballots were used; and besides, the Union voters

had not had an apportunity to express their views. The report, without further debate, was adopted

TENNESSEE ELECTION CASE. Mr. DAWES next called up the adverse report in the claim of John B. Rogers, of Tennessee. He explained, Mr. Rogers claimed to be elec ed from a district composed of portions of the districts new represented by Messrs.
MAYNARD and CLEMENTS. His district was made by the rebel Legislature of Tennesse , after these gentlemen were elected, and for the purpose of electing a member to the rebel Congress. The good Union men were disgusted with the proceedings and voted for Mr. Rogers. The report of the Committee of Elections was agreed to

IOWA CONTESTED ELECTION. The House then, on motion of Mr. DAWES, proceeded to the consideration of the Iowa contested election case, Legrand Byington claiming the seat of WM. VANDEVER, from the Second Congressional district of Iowa. After debate

The question was taken on a resolution offered by Mr. Cox, that Legrand Byington was duly elected, and re-The House then discharged the Committee of Elections from the further consideration of the memorial of Legrand Byington, contesting the seat of Col. Vandever.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1863.

IN SENATE. Mr. DAVIS called up the 'oill regulating the appointment of midshipmen—the tending question being on the amendment ratifying the appointments made by the Pres-

lent and Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. GRIMES said he thought it made no difference whether the amendment was adopted or not. He thought the President and Secretary had a perfect right to make bese appointments. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to smend the bill so that the appointments shall be made in reference to merits and quali-fications, to be secretained by an examination of the caudidates. Rejected

THE MILITIA BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the CHAIR called up the special order, being the bill for enrelling and calling out the militia of the United States Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said he simply proposed to explain the bill, and the reason why it is intro-duced. We are now engaged in a gigantic struggle for the preservation of the national life, and for twenty months we have been sending the young men of the country into the field. Those regiments have suffered much from battle and disease, till now many of the old regiments number no more than four hundred. We are told by the leaders of more than four hundred. We are told by the leaders of rebellion that they are fighting for independence, and they will make no compromise; and therefore the folly of talk-ing of peace and e-supromise is comprehended by all loyal men, and all such talk is little better than moral treason. men, and all such talk is little better that, and he wanted.
This battle is to be fought out to the end, and he wanted it so fought as to crush out rebellion and restore the nation. He assumed that it is the first duty of every good citizen to do his utmost to preserve the national life. Congress has the right, under the Constitution, to raise armies to put down meurrection, and, if necessary, it has the right call into the service of the country every citizen, either by colunteering or drafting. It may never be necessary to put the bill into execution. He hoped it would not; but it was the duty of Congress to provide all necessary means to carry on this contest. The bill proposes to enrol the whole propie of the country, and not merely the militia.

Mr. COWAN moved to insert "Members of Congress"

mong the persons exempted from the provisions of the Mr. WILSON hoped the amendment would not be lopted; he thought members of Congress and officers of the Government should be willing to serve their country

in the field if necessary.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought the amendment would not Since it has become known, the time has been too short

The amendment was rejected:

The amendment was rejected:
YEAS—Messra. Cowan, Doohittle, Hicke, Kennedy, Lane
of Indiana, Powell, R.ce, Richardson, Saulsbary, Trumbull,
Wilkingon, Wilmot, and Wilson of Missouri—13.
NAYS—Messra. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Fersenden, Foot, Foater, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Lane of Kausaa, Morrill,
Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Turpie,
and Wilson of Massacharetts—24. Mr. COWAN then moved to amend so as to exempt the

Mr. CLAKK moved to amend the amendment so as to limit it to Governors and Judiciary of the States.

Mr. WILKINSON thought the vote refusing to exempt members of Congress was most absurd and foolish; the

Governors and Legislatures and Judiciary of the severa

copie sent their representatives to Congress and wanted them to stay there, and they wanted their State Legisla-

Mr. Clark's amendment was adopted—yeas 22, nays
to and the amendment as amended was adopted.

Mr. DIXON moved to add to the exemptions, the only